A CONSPIRACY WAS IN IDAHO.

Gov. Steunenberg Gives Startling Information to Investigators,

CHARGES AGAINST JOYCE.

Murderous Combination Among the Cour d'Alene Miners-State Guns Were Stolen.

Washington, April 2 .- The chief interest in Gov. Steunenberg's testimony before the Coeur d'Alene investigation today was in his continuance of the recital begun at the last session of the disturbed conditions prior to the uprising of April last, He had been asked by Representative Dick why he refused to disband the militia of the Cogur d'Alene district in 1397 as had been requested by the county commissioners. He said that at that time the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were advising the arming of the unions and he had an address by one bf these officials stating that "every union should have a rifle club," and that "in two years we can hear the inspiring music of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

Gov. Steunenberg said that following this there were evidences in the Coeur d'Alene district that the advice was be-ing followed.

A body of armed and masked men, he said, appeared at at Mullan and compelled the delivery of a large sup-ply of arms and ammunition owned by the State of Idaho and stores there pending the organization of a militia company. He began correspondence company. He began correspondence and inquiry and could get no trace of the arms or those who took them. When he applied to the local sheriff the latter answered in effect to "mind your

own business."
The governor said that about the same time he received a letter from the G. A. R. commander at Murray, stating that a number of rifles and ammunition were in danger of being stolen. Threats had been made to seize them, and a notification had been served that they would be taken. The G. A. R. asked to be relieved of further responsibility and the governor says he had arms boxed and shipped away. Gov. Steunenberg said he sent Adjt.

Gen. French to Coeur d'Alene, who re-ported that a movement was on foot on the disbanding of the militia for miners to come to Wardner and dyna-mite the Bunker Hill mill. There were repeated threats, the governor said, that the officials of the mine would be murdered if they did not escape before the Canyon creek miners came down. the Canyon creek miners came down. He said he was shocked to learn that Frederick B. Whitney, superintendent of the Frisco mine, had been taken from his room at night by sixteen armed and masked men, marched down the creek and shot, dying in a day or two.

A stir was caused in the committee room when Gov. Steunenberg, in answering a question as to what he knew of a conspiracy in connection with the

of a conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill,

"I learned that Ed Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was in the country ten days before the explosion of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, and at that time he inaugurated or perfected this conspiracy by choosing twenty men from the different organizations In that country and swearing them. These twenty men chose one each and swore him, and the forty each chosen a man and swore him, and the eighty each chose a man

'In that way there were at least 160 men in this conspiracy to do this thing, Representative Hay (Va.) questioned he governor sharply as to his sources

of information. The governor hesitated and then said: "I learned these facts from James R. Sovereign, through a mutual friend." When Mr. Hay wanted the name of the friend there was some question as to giving the name, but the governor finally gave it as A. B. Campbell.

Mr. Hay asked if Mr. Campbell was
In the committee room, and the answer ame that he was. Mr. Sovereign was

also present. e governor said he had not been able to get further evidence, as people who lived in the country were afraid they would be assassinated if they were known to have given any information.

The committee then took a recess.

REDUCE THE WAR REVENUE

Republican Leader in the House Introduces an Inquiry.

Asks for Surplus War Bevenue Figures-If Reduction is Advisable, It Will Come.

Washington, April 2.-When the House met today Mr. Payne (N.Y.), the majority leader of the floor, presented a resolution which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the war revenue act created a surplus, and all the details concerning the revenue under that act with estimates of expenditures. The presentation of the resolution, calling as it does for information which may furnish a basis for the reduction of the war revenues, created consider-

Mr. Richardsup (Tenn.) asked if it covered anything save the internal revenue taxation under the war revenue Mr. Payne replied that it did not. There was no wo ston on the adop-tion of the a Geotson which was as

tion of the discours which was as follows: en a re "Resolven the at the secretar! the treasury! Notand is hereby requited to inform a House of Representatives whether in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the treasury over and above the in the treasury over and above the wants of the government, and if so to what extent at the end of the current

fiscal year, and a like report as to the fiscal sear ending June 30, 1901." Representative Farne of New York when asked if the resolution introduced by him today means legislation for the reduction of the revenue re-plied in the affirmative, that is, if the report from the secretar; of the treas-

tion of revenue was advisable.

Mr. Davis decided to resign because of the acceptance of an invitation to deliver a lecture on the South African war, and he felt that as an official he could not express his views with such freedom as he could as a private citi-

The invitation was extended by non-partisan citizens of Washington, and

WHAT MR. DAVIS SAYS.

"It is purely a matter of sympathy on my part. I went to South Africa, unprejudiced, visited both armies, saw much of the British and diers and people, and also much of the Boers. After seeing what I did I made up my mind that the cause of the Boers was just. that the two smallest republics in the world were struggling against the world were struggling against the greatest empire in the world for home, justice and independence. The struggle seemed to me very unequal.

A BRAVE PROPLE.

The whole number of Boers, including men, women and children, is not great-er than the population of the city of Washington, and yet these brave people have the courage to put up the greatest fight in history against an em-

greatest fight in history against an empire of four hundred millions. I concluded, at once that my sympathies were with those struggling for liberty, and I feel that the American people should sympathize with them in their fight for justice and independence.

"When I entered the train at Pretoria on my return home, fully 2,000 men and women, mostly women whose husbands and fathers and sons were at the front, gathered at the station to bid me goodbye and as the tears rolled down many of their faces, they made the last request of me that I do everything in my power upon my return to let the American people know of their exact. American people know of their exact condition; to tell them how they had been abused and outrageously misreprescrited by the English.

MISREPRESENTED BY ENGLISH.

"The English correspondents have no trouble in getting their dispatches over the cable lines, as they are controlled by the British, while it is impossible for information regarding the situation from the Boers' standpoint to reach the American people. If I did not as a free American decide to listen to their appeals, my conscience would burn and the faces of those suffering people, as the faces of those suffering people, as brave and as noble as God ever let live in any land, would haunt me as long as

BOER CAUSE IS JUST.

"I am therefore determined to do everything in my humble way to assist them. Their cause is just and God is their trust, and in the light of the past history of the American people, who went through the same struggle, I believe the Boers will win."

Mr. Davis was asked what course he

would have the people of this country pursue in order to assist the Boers. He pursue in order to assist the Boers. He replied, "Do anything and everything within their power, and let Great Britain and the world know that the sympathy of the American people are not with Great Britain, but with the Boers, and in the interest of humanity and civilization." and civilization

AN UNHOLY WAR.

"We should let the world know that

such an unholy war should stop and stop at once."

Mr. Davis, since his return to this country, has had numerous invitations to deliver lectures, but has so far decidto deliver lectures, but has so far decided only to accept only that extended by the citizens of Washington. This lecture probably will be delivered next Sunday night. Mr. Davis denied that he brought with him a communication to this government from President Kruger. He admitted, however, that he had several conferences with President McKintey but declined to make public McKinley, but declined to make public what had passed between them. When asked as to whether he would go on the stump this campaign in the interest of the Republican party, Mr. Davis said he did not care to look into the future, and that all he had within sight at presen was his lecture in Washington. He had no criticisms to make in regard to the administration's attitude concerning the war in South Africa

MR. HITCHCOCK SURPRISED. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock Mr. Davis' intention to resign was a complete surprise to him. He had expected that Mr. Davis would resume his duties, nithough he had not seen nor heard anything of him since his return until today, when he was informed that he was to resign. It was said at the interior department that the best of feeling prevailed between Mr. Davis and the other officials.

Rose Coghlan's Sister Insane.

New York, April 2.—Miss Emily Coghlan, sister of Rose Coghlan, the actress, and herself well known on the stage, was taken to Bellevue hospital il several days, and yesterday she be rected that she be sent to Bellevue.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Machinists Return to Work-Bricklayers Yet Out-Four New Strikes. Chicago, April 2 .- About half of the 5,500 machinists who were on strike resumed work this morning.

The manufacturers said that the differences had either been settled or put on a basis to be arbitrated and the remainder of the machinists would undoubtedly return in straggling lots dur-ing the next two or three days,

The agreement entered into recently by representatives of the manufacturers and the men was ratified yesterday at a mass meeting, the vote being 3,482 in favor of ratification and 396 against. The strike has cost the men half a

million dollars in salary. The men have been granted a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. Fifty thousand members of the build-ing trades council learned with envy that their fellow workmen in another trade had gone back to work. By reason of strikes and lockouts they have been out for over a month, yet the set-tlement of the troubles between them and the contractors seems as far away

400 OUT IN NEW YORK.

Wateriown, N. Y., April 2.—A strike was inaugurated at the works of the New York Air Brake company this morning. Four hundred men are out. No trouble has occurred.

THESE WANT MORE WAGES. Cleveland, O., April 2.—Three hundred journeymen plumbers and 125 laborers struck in this city today for high-

OVER 20,000 COAL MINERS OUT. Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.-From 12,000 o 15,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg istrict and 9,000 in the Irwin district are on a strike today. The cause of the trouble in the Pittsburg district is dissatisfaction over the dead work scale of the Indianapolis agreement, and was entirely unexpected. All the river mines were forced to close down by the refusal of the men to work and many of the railroad mines are

was not inspired in any way by persons directly connected with Boer interests.

Mr. Davis said today:

OUTSTION OF WAGES QUESTION OF WAGES.

> St. Louis, Mo., April 2.-Two thousand journeymen painters and 1,500 carpenters refused to go to work pending an adjustment of differences with their bosses over their demands for an increase of wages. The carpenters asked for an increase from 35 to 45 cents an hour. It is estimated that there are 2,000 union carpenters in the city, and of these 500 are still at work, city, and of these 500 are still at work, the new scale having been granted by their bosses. The demand of the painters is for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The master painters have replied that they are ready to pay \$2.80 unconditionally. They announced, however, that they would pay \$3 if the men xould agree to work only for the Master Painters' association. The men say they will not accept either of these offers. They claim that there are as they will not accept either of these offers. They claim that there are as many contractors out of the masters' association as are in it and that many members of the union are employed by

TALLOW DICK IN CUSTODY

Denies Any Knowledge of Conspiracy to Kill Gorbel.

All Republican Office Holders May be Indicted for Usurpation-Contest in the Couris.

Lexington, Ky., April 2.-Richard Toombs (Tallow Dick) was brought here from Beattyville today, and will be taken to Frankfort this afternoon. He denied any knowledge of a conspiracy to kill Goebel.

MAY SERVE CIVIL PROCESS.

Frankfort, Ky., April 2 .- The military authorities today notified Sheriff Suter that he or his deputies may enter the capitol grounds for the purpose of serving processes of a civil nature, but that they will not be permitted to serve any Sheriff J. L. Suter of Whitney county and W. L. Hazelip of Grayson county,

who are under \$10,000 bonds each, ar-lived here today. Their cases will go before the grand jury.

MAY INDICT GOV. TAYLOR. Frankfort, Ky., April 2.-It was rumored this morning that Judge Cantrill will instruct the Franklin county grand jury when the court convenes this af-ternoon to return indictments against Republican Gov. Taylor and all of the Republican State officers, charging them with usurpation of office. Under the Kentucky statutes this is a high misdemeanor punishable by

heavy fine. THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Louisville, April 2 .- Arguments in the gubernatorial contest cases were begun before the court of appeals sitting in the chancery division of the circuit in this city today. Justice Hazeling announced that all the arguments will be heard today with two speeches on each side, the speakers to be limited to an hour and a half each, and that a de-cision would be reached by the latter

part of the week.

Ex.Gov. Bradley and Heim Bruce
represented Gov. Taylor, Lewis McQueen of Bowling Green, and Judge
William S. Pryor, Governor Beckham.

HE NOW FAVORS THE BOERS

Webster Davis Saw Actual Conditions in South Africa.

He Will Resign Tonight as Assistant Secretary of the Interior-Says Boer Cause is Just.

Washington, April 2.-Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, will

resign this evening. He will go on the lecture platform in

the interest of the Boers. In an authorized statement, Mr. Davis says that us a result of his visit to the Transvaal he feels impelled to tender his resignation as assistant secretary of the interior. He will, at an early date, deliver a lecture in this city in the interests of the South African re-

publics.

Mr. Davis feels that this is the best way to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people in behalf of those re-

PUERTO RICAN BILL. Speeches in Senate Preparatory to

the Vote Tuesday Afternoon. Washington, April 2.-The Senate

onvened at 11 o'clock today in order thta the debate on the Puerto Rican bill night be extended. The public galler-

es were crowded.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) rising to a question
of privilege, said upon his return to the city after an absence on account of ill-ness, he had found that on the vote to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rican bill for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley duties he had been noted as absent and not paired. He explained that he had a general pair which he thought was sufficient. Had he been resent he would have voted to strike ut the duty on Puerto Rican products.

eeding he spoke briefly against the Mr. Bate (Tenn.) after the Puerto Rico bill had been laid formally before the Senate, delivered his an-nounced speech in opposition to it. Mr. Cullom (Ills.) followed with an

Mr. Cullom (lils.) followed with an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Depew (N. Y.) then spoke in favor of the bill. He drew a graphic picture of the conditions that prevail in Puerto Rico and contended that the people would be greatly benefitted by the provisions of the bill.

Boxing Law Repealed.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill repealing the Horton boxing law. It goes into effect September 1st next.

British Vessel Captured by Pirates. Hongkong, April 2 .- A British steam launch was captured by pirates yester-day near the Check Heung Shan district. The pilot of the boat was mur-dered and the launch and a lighter, which it had in tow, were looted. The

supercargo was made a prisoner.

WORLD'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL ACENCY

Mr. F. C. Rutan Speaks of the Little Daughter of Chief Hilton the Success of Liquid Air.

In the Industrial, Commercial and Scientific World-Scope of

Its Possibilities.

A very distinguished visitor is here from Chicago in the person of Mr. F. C. Rutan, who is associated with Senator Frank J. Cannon in the promotion of liquid air and in some mining business in this State. Mr. Rutan is quartered at the Knutsford hotel and expects to be joined here by Hon. L. C. Huck, of Chicago, and Col. P. L. Kimberly, of

Sharon, Pa. Speaking of liquid air, Mr. Rutan said that it is destined to become one of the most valuable agencies the world ever saw. "For some time to come we will not be able to supply 10 per cent of the demand for liquid air," said Mr. Rutan. "The methods of production and application are being splendidly perfected and the development of its possibilities is so rapid that the wide scope of its usefulness is almost alarming. The Tripler Company has now seing. The Tripler Company has now secured the rights for all the world and Senator Cannon is now In London to confer with Prof. Redwood, a scientist of great renown. Prof. Redwood told me that he spent \$250,000 in the manufacture of liquid air, and then he succeeded in producing less than one and one-half cunces of the liquid. I took the professor out to our laboratory in New York and told him that I would have a gallon made for him. You can imagine his surprise when there was magine his surprise when there was produced twenty gallons in a few min-utes. I am aware of the fact that there are a great many people who ar keptical as to the wonders claimed for liquid air and who say it is not practical from a commercial point of view. It is also a well known fact that every radical revolution or improve-ment that the world ever saw, in the matter of mechanics and the sciences, has met with most determined op-position. However, we have studied the matter in all its phases and consequently know whereof we speak when we promise the world greater develop-ments through this agency than have been achieved through either teleg-raphy or telephony. Its grandeur is almost overpowering to the lay indi-vidual, yet when understood it is the most simple thing on earth. It is vidual, yet when understood it is the most simple thing on earth. It is handled with perfect safety. The first time I ever saw Prof. Tripler I threw a panfull of liquid air all over him and he smiling remarked that I 'would do.' I understood the nature of the thing. You may dip your hand into a vessel containing liquid air and you will feel no injurious effect, provided your hand be dry; but if your hand be wet it will be frozen almost in an instant. Of course, it is not to be expected that the public will have a great deal of faith in liquid air until they become familiar with it, but I promise that people shall be astonished when they learn of its

be astonished when they learn of its wide usefulness." CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Salt Lake Organization Files Articles of Incorporation Today.

The Salt Lake academy of Christian science, by Lucretia H. Kimball, Rena Clifton, Herbert W. Lawrence, D. F. Walker, Jr., and John R. Sands, all of this city, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk today. The capital stock is placed at \$1,000, with shares of the par value of \$1 each. The cor-poration is to exist for fifty years and ts object is to teach the principles of Phristian science. The officers consist Christian science. The officers consist of a board of five directors, a president, dee epresident, secretary and treasur-

Lucretia Kimball is president, Rena Clifton, vice president; Herbert W. Lawrence, secretary, and D. F. Walker, Jr., treasurer, who with John R. Sands also constitute the directorate.

FEDERAL COURT NOTES.

William Weaver, receiver of the Bear River Irrigation and Ogden Water Works company, today filed a petition in the Federal court, asking for the authority to sell to a company of Ogden city the water works, for a consideration of \$400,000.

Judge Marshall today issued a decree quieting the title of the Security Loan and Storage company on certain prop-erty in the John Beck bankrupt case. The decrees takes the property out of

the hands of the trustee.

In the case of Reuben Hasgiss vs
Portland Cement company the demurrer to the complaint was overruled. In the case of Weaver vs Ogden City thirty days were given to file a bill of

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

April 2, 1900. Today's clearings......\$401,897.43 Same day last year........ 344,865.44

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

McCORNICK & CO. Mingo bullion. ... \$4,200 Silver and lead ores... \$8,800

BAMBERGER & McMILLAN. Bullion.....\$8,880

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

The board of county commissioners held no meeting today, but a short session will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. A marriage license was this afternoon issued to W. J. Murphy, 26, of Omaha, and Maggie McKinley, 18, of Salt Lake City; James Geddes, 26, and Olive Nielsen, 19, of Preston, Idaho.

Never Disappoints homeonin

BADLY BURNED AT A BONFIRE

Victim of Flames.

WILL CAUSE A REVOLUTION MRS. HILTON ALSO INJURED

Heard the Cries of Her Little One and Burned Her Arms to Saving the Haby's Life.

A most distressing accident has befallen the wife of Chief of Police Hilton and their little two-year-old daughter

This morning the little tot, with some other children were playing round a bonfire, when her clothing was suddenly caught in the flames and she was enveloped in the blaze. Mrs. Hilton, who was in the house, heard the child's agonizing screams and rushed to its rescue, and her prompt and brave actions undoubtedly saved the child from

immediate death.

In her frantic efforts to smother the flames Mrs. Hilton's hand and arms were frightfully burned.

Dis. Richards and Wilcox were hastily summoned and did all they could for the relief of the sufferers. The little one was so badly burned that the physicians deemed it necessary to have her removed to the Holy Cross hospital. Although the injuries are extremely painful and will leave scars, the doctors do not believe they will prove fatal. The news of the accident was a terrible blow to Chief Hilton, who was

ALLOWED HIM TO BE DEFRAUDED

Case of McCornick vs Shaughnessy Before Judge Hiles.

A BIG SUM IS INVOLVED.

Suit is on a Note for \$36,000, Secured by 99,980 Shares of Tilwaukee Stock

The case of W. S. McCornick against Michael Shaughnessy was called for trial before Judge Hiles today, with Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette for the plaintiff, and Rives & Schroeder for the

defendant. This is a suit to recover \$26,000 on a promissory note secured by 99,980 shares of the capital stock of the Tiewaukee Gold and Silver Mining company; also for the foreclosure of the pledge. The note is duted March 2, 1897, and made payable eighteen months after

ANSWER AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

The defendant filed an answer and cross-complaint alleging that when the note was executed the defendant did not owe plaintiff the amount of the note, but a much smaller sum. The security, Shaughnessy further alleged, was given with the understanding that when the exact amount of the indebt. edness was ascertained he would pay that sum and no more.

The answer further alleges that judg-ments for comparatively small sums were obtained by certain parties against the Tiewaukee company, and that its real property was wrongfully sold under pretended executions. McCornick, it is further alleged, received royalties on ores, extracted from the Tiewaukee, which he agreed to apply on the judgments held against the com-pany, but he falled to do so.

Shaughnessy further alleges that he owned 99,980 shares, the entire stock, with the exception of about twenty shares. McCornick by accepting a con-veyance of the stock, the defendant vestates of the stock, the defendant claims, became a trustee, whose duty was to protect the property. This the defendant alleges was not done, but on the contrary McCornick allowed the defendant to be defrauded. Shaughnessy demands an accounting of the amounts due from him to McCornick; also the amount due McCornick by reason of his purchase of the certificates of sale under which he secured title to the prop-erty, and that McCornick be required

to reconvey the property back to the Tiewaukee company. The hearing had not concluded when

Suit to Redeem Lands.

The case of Zion's Savings Bank vs Albert W. Davis was tried before Judge Hiles today, and after the taking of tes-timony, Saturday, April 14th, was re-served for argument.

Action in this case was brought to require the defendant to redeem certain real property in this city within a reasonable time, or else to be foreclosed. The mortgage is represented by a note for \$7,475, with interest at 8 per cent from August 15th, 1898, till paid. Ferguson & Cannon eppeared for plaintiffs, and Morse & Whittemore for defend-

MAYOR THOMPSON FILES A VETO.

The first veto of Mayor Thompson was filed with City Recorder Naylor today. His honor disapproved of the Council's action in adopting the report of the waterworks committee recommending that Superintendent Hines be authorized to advertise for bids for valves, hydrants and fittings "for the purpose of putting the waterworks system in proper shape," at a cost not to exceed \$2,500.

The reason advanced by the Mayor

for disapproving the Council's action is that City Attorney Stephens had advised him that the contemplated improvements should be contracted for by the board of public works.

FAVORS IMPROVEMENTS.

"I favor the improvements," says his honor, "but I must disapprove the rec-ommendation of the Council and sug-gest that said improvements must be contracted for by the board of public works of Salt Lake City." Action on the matter was taken by the Council at the last regular meeting.



BABY CARRIAGES.

We have an exceptionally large stock of all the latest patterns. They are prettily upholstered and the designs are elaborate. You are sure to get what you

want if you select from our stock, because we lead in

VARIETY, QUALITY,

Carriages from . \$5.75 Up. Go-Carts from

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC COMPANY MEETING

Amended By-Laws as to the Number in Board of Directors.

DID NOT ELECT DIRECTORS

Six Railroads in the United States Have a Mileage of Over Seven Thousand Miles.

The stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad company held the annual meeting at noon today and amended the by-laws of the company so as to increase the number of members of the board of directors from seven to nine. No other business was transacted and the meeting adjourned till tomorrow, when the board is to be elected.

THE LONGEST LINES.

There are Six with Over Seven Thousand Miles of Track. In point of mileage the first four

In point of mileage the first four American railroads are the Chicago & Northwestern, the Burlington Route, the Santa Fe, and the Canadian Pacific. Exclusive of side and double tracks, the mileage of the four longest roads is as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 8,346 miles; Burlington Route, 7,889; Santa Fe, 7,718; Canadian Pacific, 7,884. The Southern Pacific ranks fifth The Southern Pacific ranks fifth with 7,201 miles; then comes the Penn-sylvania with 7,098 miles. The other railroads longer than 2,000 miles fol-

low in this order: Chicago, Milwuakee & St. Paul....6,420 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. 3,771
Louisville & Nashville 3,235
Union Pacific. 3,000 York Central & Hudson River 2,924

Baltimore & Ohio2,204

New York, New Haven & Hartford.2,047 It is surprising to some people to find so many well known roads of the east with comparatively small mlieage. The Boston & Albany is only 394 miles long. In other words, the road that unites the Hub with the capital of the Empire State and is one of the busiest and richest roads on the continent, is scarcely more than one-twentieth as long as the Burlington Route. The Fitchburg road favorably known not only in New England but all over the country, is exactly 458 miles long, and its mileage would have to be multiplied by seventeen to get within hailing distance of the mile-age of the Burlington. The Lackawana Line, which has become widely known as a great trunk line since western enterprise came to direct its management, is less than 1,000 miles long, and might be absorbed as a branch line by one of a half dozen western railroads.

Some railroads with but little mileage have been endowed with uncommonly long names. The Beaver Meadow, Tresckow & New Boston railroad has all of three miles of track built and in actual operation. Some day the super-intendent of the department of motive power and machinery of the Beaver Meadow, Tresckow and New Boston railroad may take a trip over his own line, stretching from Beaver Meadow, Pa., all the way to New Boston, Pa., a total distance of twenty-one miles. The Manitou & Pike's Peak railroad, the famous cog-wheel road ascending Colorado's lofty peak, is nine miles long, but if one tried to walk the ties of this railroad, one would think it had a mileage of 999 miles. The Cairo railroad is four miles long, and there is a contract.

four miles long, and there is a small road in the Catskill mountains which has a mileage of two miles.

The most popular length of the nearly 900 American railroads appears to be less than ten miles. There are over 600 railroads less than this distance in railroads less than this distance in length. There are many other inter-esting features which a cursory ex-amination of the mileage of American railroads will disclose.

Interstate Commerce Hearings.

The contest between the jobbers and manufacturerers of the Pacific coast and the jobbers of the Middle West, particularly St. Louis, was resumed before the Interstate Commerce com-sion in San Francisco today. M Knapp, chairman of the commission, arrived there from the East yesterday and joined his colleagues. It is ex-pected that several days will be con-sumed in taking testimony on the ques-tion of differentials. The commission tion of differentials. The commission will also consider other traffic problems

on Saturday F. T. Fay of the Fay Fruit company, testified before the In-terstate Commerce commission at Los Angeles that he had received rebates from the three fruit car lines doing business in California, both when cars not, the rebates ranging from \$10 to \$50, the latter being for refrigerated cars to the extreme East.
Samuel Westfall of Westfall Bros.

said his company has had rebates for several years from the car lines and for one short period they received a re-bate from R. Hosburg, live-stock agent of the Toleda, St. Louis & Western rathroad. railroad. Leland Lyon of Redlands testined

that his company has received rebates from fruit car line companies for or-ange shipments and small rebates from Eastern roads, particularly the Clover

Leaf line.

The testimony of E. Earl, president of the Earl Fruit company and the Continental Fruit Exchange, closed the session. Earl was led to admit that he had paid rebates to the shippers of dirus fruits. He was put through rigid questioning by the commissioners as to the source from which the money came which enabled him to pay the rebates, and he stated that he received a mile-age generally from the Eastern roads age generally from the Eastern roads of three-quarters of a cent and in cerof three-quarters of a cent and in cer-tain cases where there was a keen rivalry between the roads they had made him special allowances, though this never came in the form of what he called rebates, but as additional mileage allowance. He could not re-member any of the roads which had made such allowances except the Clo-ver Leaf line.

Acting President Clements protested against leaving this road to stand the brunt of making the allowances alone when the testimony showed that many Eastern roads must have made similar

RAILROAD NOTES. Some Wyoming stockmen are oppos-ing the lease of public ranges.

The Union Pacific's mutoscope advertisements are attracting much atten-

The Denver News 'says that the transfer of the Midland will have been completed on July first. Wyoming woolgrowers, through their association, will lease a million acres of land from the Union Pacific.

D. C. Dodge, vice president and general manager of the Rio Grande Western, arrived from Denver on inspection. The Colorado hotel at Glenwood is opened for the convenience of this

summer's railroad travelers. The Burlington has secured permission from the interior department to build across the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

A Chicago dispatch today says that Timothy B. Blackstone, formerly presi-dent for many years of the Chesapsake & Alton railroad, is seriously ill at his residence in this city. He is suffering All who are interested in having the All who are interested in naving use tracks of the old Utah Central moved to a point south of Eighth South will hold a meeting in the Fourth ward meeting house tonight. The proceedings will begin at 7:45, and tverybody who may be directly or indirectly affected by the change is expected and

fected by the change is expected and requested to be present. Judge Amos Thayer of the United States circuit court has appointed Charles H. Choppell of Chicago and James Hopkins of St. Louis, receivers for the Kansas City & Northern con-necting ratiroad. He has also passed orders authorizing Choppell and Hop-kins to borrow the sum of \$525,000, at not exceeding 5 per cent interest and \$300,000 on the same terms to be expend-

ed on the Omaha & St. Louis Railread company, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad company, respect-TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

THE PROPOSED RHINE-ELBECANAL

The estimated cost for the main canal is \$76,080,000, and the annual cost for maintenance is reckoned at 3 per cent of the cost of construction. In order to cover this yearry charge the canal must carry 1,116,000,000 mile-tons at one-eighth cent per mile-ton. For the construction of the canal Prussia asks of the provinces through which is asks of the provinces through which is passes (1) the cost of maintenance, (2) one-third of the three-percent interest on the construction bonds, and (3) one-half of 1 per cent on same bonds for a sinking fund. It is thought that the construction will occupy about nine years, and that it will be ten years before it will become profitable.

It is admitted by all that the canal can be dug and that the technical difficulties can be overcome. The contention is therefore, as to the abvisability of commencing a work of such magni-

cuities can be overcome. The contact tion is therefore, as to the abvisability of commencing a work of such magnitude with the uncertainty as to its ability to meet the annual charges. Modern strategists from Moltke to the present emperor have pointed out the importance of the canal for moving supplies and heavy ordnance in time of war. And connecting the great Ruhr coal fields with the cities of Hamburg and Bremen and the manufacturing districts of central Prussia, it would make a coal blockade impossible, as these centers of activity would be independent of the coastwise traffic from the mouth of the Rhine. Then, again, Germany is rapidly increasing her shipping, and the cost of freights by all-water routes is so much cheaper them all land or part land and part shipping, and the cost of freights by all-water routes is so much cheaper than all land or part land and part water that every effort should be put forth for facilitating transportation.—From "The Rhine-Elbe Canal—A Feature in German Politics," by James Howard Gore, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for April.

WOOLGROWERS' MEETING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UTAH Wool Growers' Association will be held in the Representatives Hall, City and County building, Friday, April eth at 2 o'clock p. m. JESSE M. SMITH. President, E. H. CALLISTER, Secretary.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the Irwin mines the men want

Cures those eruptions, boils and pimples which are so likely to appear in the Spring: cures scrofulous diseases in their most tenacious forms; cures salt rheum or eczema with its dreadful itching and burning; cures all stomach troubles due to generally weak condition and impure blood; cures debility, sick headache and "that tired feeling," which just as surely indicate that the blood is lacking in vitality and the elements of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla